



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, March 31, 1843.

Court meets at this place to-day. His Honor Judge ROBINSON arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and has taken rooms at the Mansion House. He looks well, and is in fine health and spirits. Little it is thought will be done in court before Monday. Strangers are already flocking into town in numbers, and among the lawyers from other places who are already here, we notice Mr. District Attorney Fridley, Messrs. Davis and Fell of Bloomington; and our friend Mr. Peters of Peoria.

Messrs. OAKLEY and RYAN have left for the East, to negotiate for the canal loan. Mr. R. left this place on Wednesday evening last.

The Stay Law Decision.

In compliance with the request of a number of our subscribers, we have placed on our first page this week the opinion of Chief Justice Taney delivered in the case of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, et al. In reply to the often repeated question, will our judges take the decision of the supreme court of the U. S. as their rule of action? we may answer that we understand they will in all cases that are obviously covered by this decision, such as mortgages, deeds of trust, &c.; but, although we believe the opinion of Ch. J. Taney clearly goes to declare all relief laws impairing the obligations of contracts made previous to the passage of those laws unconstitutional—yet, as the decision itself, from the nature of the case upon which it was made, does not go to that extent, we understand our judges will sustain the relief laws of this state so far as they have reference to sales under simple executions. It seems therefore necessary, before we can get completely rid of our odious relief laws, that a case covering the whole ground should be taken up to the supreme court.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th inst. contains the proceedings of the democratic state convention which assembled in that city on the 2nd inst. The convention, which was one of the largest and most respectable bodies that ever met in Richmond, (consisting of over 350 members,) continued in session three days, and then, having disposed of all the business brought before it, adjourned in great harmony. The action of the convention was two-fold in its character—first, in reference to the approaching state elections in Virginia, and secondly, in reference to the democratic national convention for the nomination of a candidate for the presidency and for the vice presidency. The former branch is of little interest out of the state, but the latter—the action in relation to the national convention—is important. It was agreed to recommend to the democrats of the Union that the national convention be held on the fourth Monday of November next (1843); that the delegates be chosen by congressional districts, four to each district; and that the voting in the convention be by states, each state giving as many votes as it is entitled to presidential electors.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was the following emphatic one: Resolved, That any individual, however eminent, who refuses to abide by the decision of a fairly elected and fairly conducted national convention, and to give its nominee his cordial support, forfeits his claims to the confidence of the party.

No distinct expression was made by the convention of its preference for any one of the several distinguished democrats spoken of in connection with the presidential office, but from one or two articles in the Enquirer we infer that several votes were taken that amounted to as much. It was proposed in the convention, it is stated, by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, to defer the national convention till the 3d Monday in May 1844, and that the delegates in that convention should each vote separately. But both these propositions were opposed by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and those ultimately adopted recommended in their stead. The vote was taken by counties, and the propositions of Mr. Calhoun's friends were voted down by 60 counties and odd against 20 and odd.

It will be recollected that the democratic convention held at Springfield on the 18th ult. merely prescribed the mode of electing delegates from this state to the national convention. Nothing was said in reference to the time for the holding of the convention, and nothing in relation to the manner of voting in the convention. These were matters which it was thought would be settled by the democratic members of congress before they separated; but, as no action was had by them in the premises, there appears no other course left us than to follow the recommendations of some state, and the recommendations of what state are entitled to more respect than those of old unwaveringly democratic Virginia?

Prospects of Business.

The papers in the eastern cities give the most encouraging account of the business prospects for the coming season. Bicknell's Reporter represents the condition of trade and the money market as sounder and healthier in Philadelphia than it has been for years, and anticipates a heavy and profitable business when navigation opens. So in New York. For many years money has not been so plenty in that city, and all it wants is the opening of navigation to send it forth in the channels of trade and to give new activity and vigor to every branch of business. The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking in reference to the prospect for the coming season, uses the following encouraging language: "There are two or three features of the market just now that are worthy of particular attention. The excrecences of a bad currency have been removed, until they are reduced within a small compass, that they have no power to agitate the general business of the country. State stocks have come to a position in which they can do no harm, in that they go

which way they will. There is on no side any institution or interest liable to fall into dishonor, which has sufficient importance to disturb the general peace. The basis of affairs, therefore, is firm and stable. In the second place, there is a great superabundance of money. Real specie has accumulated until it has become burdensome. The banks are full of specie and deposits of money lying idle. For a dozen years, and we might probably as well say for thirty years, money has not been so superabundant as now, nor with such decided indications of long continued plenty. In Philadelphia, after all the losses, money is offered at six per cent. on bond and mortgage, quite beyond the wants of borrowers; and here, although that particular kind of security is not yet in vogue except with a few of the most wealthy capitalists, yet money goes a begging at five per cent. on six months paper, and temporary loans have been made at four per cent. Still specie is pouring in from all quarters. In the third place, the stocks of all sorts of foreign goods are well exhausted. This is equally true of groceries, dry goods, and all other merchandise. At no time since our acquaintance with business have the supplies of merchandise both on seaboard and through the interior, been so exceedingly small. The fact is, that, of a large number of important articles, there is but the smallest quantity which can be called a stock, and there are no great supplies on the way. So stands the case just at the commencement of the spring trade. The products of our own industry alone are superabundant, and pressing upon our ships to be carried abroad, that more specie may be returned."

PUNCH THEM UP!—What has become of the Whig Administration Party in this Congressional District? Save the movement made in this town, no efforts have been made to resuscitate the galvanized concern. Wake up, boys! We want to take a look at you since the whig congress has adjourned. Why don't the Chicago Express, and its half-breed brother, the Republican, move in this matter? If the country has been benefited by the two years of whig rule, the people should know it. Come, move along and bring out your candidate, the boys want to see his teeth!

The Weather.

A chill runs over us as we mention it. This month of March, which is generally reckoned among the spring months, has had little resemblance to spring—little resemblance to the season of tender shoots and opening buds. The thermometer at no time above freezing point, frequently below zero—the river covered with ice two feet thick and the ground with snow—these are the characteristics that have marked the first spring month. It is said, "March coming in a lion will go out a lamb." Well, March came in bellowing, roaring—very lion-like, but this is the 31st day of that month, and where is the lamb? It is all but the lamb. The sleighing is very respectable, and the air biting cold.

"THE GARYMUNDER" is the title of a small whig paper recently started at Peoria. We advise the editor to get his life insured, as he stands in danger of losing his brains at his finger's end.

The Democrats of Kane county meet in Convention at Geneva, on Thursday the 27th of April next, to appoint delegates to the congressional district convention, which will assemble at Juliet on the 18th of May.

NORTHERN MEMBERS.—Indiscriminate praise we regard as no praise at all. And although a democratic paper has praised all the northern democratic members alike, making no distinction, we do not think propriety or facts will warrant this course. One of our own members, (and we will not call names as others have done in the same case,) if we are correctly informed voted for the stay law, and against the canal law. These laws being deemed of primary importance, for good or for evil, it is clear that the opposer and supporter of these measures cannot stand aside in the public estimation.—St. Charles Patriot.

The above paragraph contains information new to us, and we cannot but hope that the Patriot is mistaken in this matter. Justice, however, both to the accused and the public, demands that the name of such member be made public.

From Washington.—The Chicago Express says: "It is said that Mr. Fletcher Webster will go to China as Secretary of Legation, and that Mr. McClintock Young will be removed from the chief clerkship of the Treasury Department to make room for Mr. Morris, the son-in-law of Mr. Spencer."

Quiet Your Fears.—Those who have become alarmed by the prediction of Miller that the world is to be destroyed during the present year, may now quiet their fears. Joseph Smith, the Lord's holy prophet at Nauvoo, has written a long letter to the editor of the Times and Seasons on the subject of Millerism, which closes in this wise: "Therefore, hear this, O Earth! the Lord will not come to reign over the righteous in this world in 1843, nor until every thing for the bridegroom is ready." This settles it.

The citizens of Adams county have resolved not to organize the county of Marquette.

The weather is said to be so cold in Maine, that recently a steam-engine stopped on account of the water freezing in the boilers!

New Hampshire.—The election in this state for governor, members of the legislature, &c., took place on the 14th inst. The democratic candidate for governor was Henry Hubbard; the conservative candidate, John White; the whig candidate, a Mr. Cooley; and the abolition candidate, a Mr. Holt. We have yet received no returns.

The papers living from the patronage of, and therefore supporting, the present administration, have lately announced with a flourish that the Trenton Emporium, the oldest and leading democratic paper in New Jersey, has doffed its democratic colors and run up the chameleon flag of John Tyler. They forget however to state that the Emporium was purchased from its old conductors, who retire from its publication. As a political "sign," therefore, the Tylerites are welcome to all the abjection of the Emporium amounts to

The New United States Senate.

After the 4th of March, inst., the United States Senate will be constituted as follows, with the addition of three vacancies, one in Maryland and two in Tennessee. Those in *italics* are whigs; those with an asterisk (*) are newly elected or re-elected senators:

MAINE.	1843	SOUTH CAROLINA.	1843
*John Fairfield	1843	*Daniel F. Hooper	1847
George Evans	1847	*George McDuffie	1849
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1843	GEORGIA.	1843
Levi Woodbury	1847	*John M. Berrien	1847
*C. G. Atherton	1849	*W. T. Colquhoun	1849
VERMONT.	1843	ALABAMA.	1843
Samuel Phelps	1845	William R. King	1847
William C. Upham	1849	*Arthur P. Bagby	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.	1843	MISSISSIPPI.	1843
Refael Claiborne	1845	*John Henderson	1845
Lease C. Bates	1847	Robert J. Walker	1847
ILLINOIS.	1843	LOUISIANA.	1843
Nathan P. Dean	1845	Alexander Barrow	1847
James F. Simmons	1847	*Alexander Porter	1849
CONNECTICUT.	1843	TENNESSEE.	1843
J. W. Huntington	1845	Two vacancies.	
*John M. Niles	1849		
NEW YORK.	1843	KENTUCKY.	1843
N. P. Tallmadge	1845	John T. Morehead	1847
*Silas Wright, jr.	1849	*John J. Crittenden	1849
NEW JERSEY.	1843	OHIO.	1843
*William Dayton	1845	Benjamin Tappan	1845
Jacob W. Miller	1847	*William Allen	1849
PENNSYLVANIA.	1843	INDIANA.	1843
D. W. Sturgeon	1845	Albert S. White	1845
*James Buchanan	1849	*E. A. Hannagan	1849
DELAWARE.	1843	ILLINOIS.	1843
R. H. Bayard	1845	Samuel McRobert	1847
Thomas Clayton	1847	*Sidney Breese	1849
MARYLAND.	1843	MISSOURI.	1843
Wm. D. Merrick	1845	Thos. H. Benton	1845
Vacancy.		*Lewis P. Linn	1849
VIRGINIA.	1843	ARKANSAS.	1843
William C. Rives	1845	William S. Fulton	1847
William S. Archer	1847	A. H. Sevier	1849
NORTH CAROLINA.	1843	MICHIGAN.	1843
Wm. P. Mangum	1845	A. S. Porter	1845
*W. H. Haywood	1849	*W. Woodbridge	1849

Showing a total of 26 whigs, (including Mr. Porter, of Louisiana, and Mr. Rives) and 23 democrats. But Mr. Porter was elected by the democrats over Mr. Conrad, the regular whig candidate and the present incumbent, and Mr. Rives is set down as an "impracticable," is at war with the whigs on nearly every public question—the national bank, distribution, internal improvements by the general government, &c. and is quite as likely to vote with the democrats as the whigs. Add to these, the choice of a democrat in Maryland, whenever a choice shall be effected, and the chances are, at least, that the democrats will hold the balance of the senate with the whigs. The late senate stood—whigs 30, including Mr. Rives, democrats 20, and 2 vacancies.

It is true, as was stated by us some time ago on the authority of the Shawneetown Republican, that the commissioners to select a site for a Western Army have decided on Fort Massac, in this state, on the Ohio river. Several editors doubted it; but the report of the commissioners has been laid before congress, and it settles the matter.

A learned attorney at New Orleans has taken for his motto the Latin words *sum cuique*, which he thus renders in English: "Sue 'em quick."

Curious Calculation.—It was some time since stated that, at a dinner given by President Tyler a bottle of wine was broached which was four hundred years old. The temperance Herald enters into a calculation of what it is worth, basing its first value at 50 cents; this sum, put out at six per cent. interest, would in that time amount to the enormous sum of \$7,159,185,493. A costly bottle of wine.

Progress of Millerism.—Millerism has gone ahead in Luzerne co. Pa., to such an extent, that a store keeper by the name of Gaylord, in that vicinity, gave notice a short time since, that his store was at the service of the public "free gratis and for nothing." The deputy sheriff of the county attended by request to hand out the goods, and the old ladies were packing them off in large bundles in fine style. The stock of goods, it is added, was in a way of rapid disposal.

The Liberty of Whigery.—The whig legislature of Kentucky, have so made the congressional districts of that state, that the whigs will have nine districts, and the democrats one! What can the whig croakers in this state about "Gerrymandering" say to this?

Mr. Hastings, a member of congress from Ohio, is an Irishman, and has a brother who is a member of the British House of Commons.

A Self-paying Tobacco Box.—The Albany Journal describes a neat little machine with the foregoing name stamped upon it, and which is intended for use in hotels and other public houses where tobacco is in demand. On depositing a penny in the box and pressing a spring, a little drawer shoots out containing a small paper of tobacco. But the drawer will not move, nor will the call for tobacco be answered, however hard the spring may be pressed, until the penny is dropped into the sub-treasury of the machine.

Bank of Cairo.—This concern, a bill to repeal the charter of which passed the late legislature without opposition, has gone into liquidation and made an assignment of all its property and effects for the benefit of its creditors. As the city of Cairo is the principal debtor to the bank, arrangements, it is said, have been made to redeem its notes now in circulation, at par, in payment of property now at Cairo.

Dean Swift says the reason why so few marriages are happy is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. The young ladies should see to this.

The New Orleans Picayune recently stated that there was not a single lawyer at Mills' Point, Kentucky, but several editors took the liberty to doubt it. The statement of the Picayune is however confirmed by the "Hunter of Kentucky," which is published at that place. The editor says—"though there are several lawyers at this place, none of them are single."

State of Society in Georgia.—In the target practice of a company of riflemen at Savannah recently, the three prizes contended for were a tomahawk and two bowie knives!

There is a chap down in Boston so bright that his mother has to use an oil cloth to look at him.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 23th inst. says: We have been unable to get a glimpse at the comet, but several of our citizens have. One of our scientific friends has promised us a description of his observations, which we hope he will not fail to comply with. The Louisville Journal gives the following description:

THE COMET.—We had the pleasure of seeing, for the last three evenings, the comet, noticed by some of our Eastern contemporaries, and mentioned by us on Saturday. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, (March 11,) we recognized the body of the comet close to the western horizon, not far from the equator, followed by an immense luminous train opposite to the sun, of 20 or 30 degrees in length. The body of the comet was very indistinct on account of its nearness to the horizon, where the haze was thick. Last night, a cloud on the horizon prevented the body of the comet from being visible at all.—This comet was seen in Massachusetts on the 28th of February, in day time, close to the sun's eastern limb, according to a Boston paper. If this account be not somewhat inaccurate, this stranger in our system has already passed round the sun, as he is now 10 or 15 degrees from that luminary, and must already be on his rapid flight from our solar system. That it has been approaching the sun since the 28th of February, is evident from the increased length of its train, or tail, as astronomers call it. It was observed to be only 2 or 3 degrees in length, on the 28th; and as we have already stated, it is now 20 or 30 degrees. If the accounts of its proximity to the sun are not incorrect, the comet will now appear higher and higher every successive evening. If, however, it is still approaching the sun or its perihelion, it will soon set before the sun, and re-appear in the morning in the eastern horizon with a train of increased length and brilliancy. A few observations will determine the question. If our accounts be correct, the comet is moving from West to East, like the bodies of our solar system. If, on the contrary, it is approaching the sun, it is moving from East to West, as is often the case with these erratic bodies.

A Snake Story.—The Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph tells the following tough one:—"We are informed on what we believe to be good authority, that a lady in Oxford lately vomited from her stomach a *water snake six or eight inches in length*. She has, for a number of years, been out of health, and was supposed to be in a consumption; but since the ejection of this little monster from his unlawful and, we may add, somewhat unnatural quarters, is rapidly improving. The lady, as we understand, recollects swallowing, some eight years ago, a small substance, while drinking at a penstock."

A grand jury in Indiana has presented the practice of *dunning* as a nuisance.

Every Inch a Philanthropist.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania gives a sketch of a lecture delivered at the Chinese Museum, in that city, by Mr. George Munday, an eccentric itinerant preacher, for the benefit of the poor. The subject was "self-denial," and the speaker, by way of showing that his practice conforms to his precepts, informed the audience that he had cashed his beaver as a mere superfluity, and that for the future, he should always be seen bareheaded, inducing a cool brain and a warm heart. This enabled him to resort to the *argumentum ad hominem*, or rather, *ad feminam*, for he added that if he could go without his cap in the exercise of what he regards as his duties, the ladies might easily dispense with their ear-rings and artificial flowers on behalf of the distressed. Among the contributions was a handsome gold ear-ring, which showed that the appeal was not ineffectual.

Valley of the Columbia River.—Mr. Benton, in his great speech on the British treaty, thus describes this fertile valley:

It does not dilate upon the value and extent of this great country. A word suffices to display both. In extent, it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen United States; in climate, softer; in fertility greater; in salubrity, superior; in position, better—because fronting Asia, and washed by a tranquil sea. In all these particulars, the western slope of our continent is far more happy than the eastern. In its configuration it is inexpressibly fine and grand; a vast oblong square, with natural boundaries and a single gateway into the sea. The snow-capped Rocky Mountains enclose on the east; and iron-bound coast on the west; a frozen desert on the north, and sandy plains on the south. All its rivers, rising on the segment of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in the centre, and then flow together into the ocean, through a gap in the mountain, where the heats of summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and where southern and northern diseases are equally unknown. This is the valley of the Columbia; a country, whose every advantage is crowned by the advantage of its configuration; by the union of all its parts, the inaccessibility of its borders, and its single introduction to the sea. Such a country is formed for union, wealth, and strength. It can have but one capital, and that will be a Thebes; and but one commercial emporium, and that will be a Tyre, queen of cities.

Hope it is True.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 10th inst., states that it has been determined a head quarters to remove Mr. Doty from the office of governor of Wisconsin, and to appoint Mr. Bowne, of N. York, or Senator Tallmadge to his place.

An Irishman writing a sketch of his life says he ran away from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle!

The Boston Bee says that a fellow "down in Maine" had a basin of dish water thrown in his face for feeding his cow from his wife's bustle, mistaking it, as the scamp said, for the bran bag.

The Oregon Javelin is going to Iowa. The Cornucopia are waiting to enlarge in the new territory, to raise the means to enable them to complete the work, which is

Revenue of 1843. The following sections were incorporated into the Revenue Law, approved March 6th, to remedy the defects in the law passed at the late session of our Legislature, entitled "An act in relation to the Revenue of 1842."

Sec. 29. That in case any person shall have paid the full amount of his state tax for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, in other funds than gold and silver, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the collector to whom such payment was made, the whole amount of his tax for such year, upon the payment of one-half that amount in gold and silver and auditor's warrants; and if the collector shall neglect or refuse to pay back such amount upon the tender of the gold and silver or auditor's warrants, the person or persons aggrieved may sue for and recover the amount of his taxes so withheld, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof: *Provided*, such collector shall have such money on hand at the time of such demand.

Sec. 30. That any and every collector in this state shall pay into the state treasury any such tax, over and above the fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, as shall not be demanded of him by the person entitled thereto, before the time prescribed by law for the making of his returns to the auditor of the state.

County Convention.

The following sensible remarks in regard to county conventions, we copy from the St. Charles Patriot. The evil complained of should be remedied, not only in that county but also in LaSalle. Conventions, when properly and fairly conducted, are of advantage to the party: when the contrary if the case, a greater evil could not be inflicted on the party or the country:

In this paper will be seen a call for a county convention, which, it is to be hoped will be fully attended. Let every precinct be wide awake, and see that they are fully represented, so that the injudicious method of substituting as heretofore practised may not be necessary. It is a good practice for each precinct to appoint a substitute for each delegate to supply his place in case of failure. And we take this opportunity of suggesting the propriety of each precinct defining the power of their delegates as to substituting. It is generally allowed by those with whom we have conversed, that the practice heretofore prevailing in this state on this point is very loose, and calculated to lead to dissatisfaction, and injury to the nominees and the party. According to this practice if one delegate only attend from a precinct he has the power to fill the delegation from his precinct by substitutes from any part of the county. In this way any one can see how easy it is for the will of the precinct to be wholly subverted or defeated. And the same holds good in regard to a district convention of delegates from the counties composing it. If delegates are allowed to substitute, ought not their power, in this respect, to be confined to their own precinct or county, as the case may be? As the convention now called will not effect the county nominations, it would seem to offer a good opportunity for a cool examination and a proper adjustment of this matter.

The Star Spangled Banner.—The following is the concluding part of a speech of Z. Collins Lee, before the American Colonization Society, in which he gives a history of that national ballad "The Star Spangled Banner," and pronounces a brief but beautiful eulogy upon its author, the late Francis S. Key, of Washington city, who was a member of the society:

It was during the late memorable war, when a British fleet had penetrated to the Capital of our country, and while approaching the outworks and fort which guard a sister city, that young Key, then detained on board an English ship of war, beheld, as the twilight closed upon the invading forces, the flag of his country waving above the fortress of attack, and when the night set in, was taunted by the threat and boast of the invaders, that ere morning that flag would be struck to the prowess of his enemies. Amid the smoke and storm of the battle, he watched with throbbing heart and anxious eyes the first approach of light, his fears and hopes alike agitating and oppressing him. The dawn broke at last, and, through the smoke and clouds, he caught the first glance of that yet unconquered ensign still there, waving over the free and brave—its bright folds unbroken by the storm of battle, and its inextinguishable stars yet shining undimmed. It was, sir, at this moment of rapture, that the patriot's overflowing heart gave utterance to the brightest gem of our literature, and the watchword of victory. If nothing else remained to rescue his memory from oblivion, this, alone, shall preserve it in every land and over every sea, wherever American arts and American arms shall carry light and liberty and civilization.

A Sure Way of Paying State Debts.

What Illinois is doing others may and should do.—It appears that the state of Illinois, having expended a vast sum of money on an important canal, was compelled to suspend the work for want of means to finish it—the credit of the state having been prostrated, and the people actually unable to meet a tax to pay the debt.

Thus situated, the legislature of that state has passed a law offering the unfinished work and all its lands and privileges, as a basis of security, to raise the means necessary to complete the work, which is

ing completed, will, it is estimated, by its revenues and the proceeds of its lands, pay off the sum now required, and eventually pay the principal and interest of the entire debt. This seems to be the only practicable plan for accomplishing a highly desirable object.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

What's in the Wind?

By the last mail, we received a copy of what purports to be a newspaper established at Springfield, entitled the "Independent Democrat," without any publisher or editor's name, nor can we, from any information given in the sheet learn any thing, save that it promised not to, like the Register, advocate democratic doctrines one day and Federal the next. The sheet is mostly filled with a correspondence which took place between many of the citizens of Springfield and the late secretary of state, whom they invite to partake of a public festival. The answer of Mr. TRUMBULL, to the invitation, contains some rather tart allusions to Gov. Ford, which places the executive in not a very favorable light. Appended to the correspondence, is a note from the publisher of the Register, refusing to admit Mr. TRUMBULL's answer to the citizens, into the columns of their paper, for fear it might not be quite politic;—the Almighty dollar being Walter's gage of principles—and he, probably fearing Gov. Ford's displeasure and a consequent loss of some of the spoils. Here we now see the result of electing men to office who possess not the confidence of the party in the state. Of such, is the editor of the Register, and it is found necessary to establish a paper at the seat of government, which can be looked upon as an exponent of the principles of the democratic party. We are glad such a paper has been started, and if conducted as it should be, it will receive a large support from the democracy of the state.—Advocate.

Niagara Falls in Winter.

The Falls of Niagara present at this time a spectacle of unusual magnificence. On the American side, the spray has formed an immense mass of ice, extending nearly across the foot of the Fall, and more than an hundred feet in height. From the summit of this mountain of ice, the spray rises like smoke from a volcano. The fall between Goat Island and the Tower is encrusted with ice except a space some twenty feet in width, midway in its descent. Below, are numerous and fantastic shapes of ice—mounds, caverns, grottoes; against the dark rock of the island, hang icicles thirty and forty feet in length, of the purest white and blue—the river itself flashing with ice broken into innumerable fragments—and the rainbow spanning the whole, present a scene surpassing the widest dreams of the imagination.—Lockport Breeze.

Compression of Wood.—A few years ago a mechanical puzzle, made of mahogany rods passing through a hole in a piece of box-wood, was solved by pressing one of the projections in a vice till it was reduced to half its former thickness, the resumption of its original size being afterwards effected by steeping the wood in warm water. It was at that time pointed out how this principle of compression might be practically applied with advantage. Hammers, choppers, and numerous other tools may have their wooden handles thus immovably fixed, by making the hole or mortice in the iron of a tapering form, compressing the end of the handle so as to cause it to pass through the small entrance, and then soaking the wood in water to re-expand it. The bars for chairs, and the planks for flooring-boards, might be united in a firm manner by similar means.—Saturday Magazine.

Appearances at the End.

Parson Miller lately delivered, in a sermon at Bennington, Vermont, appearances that will probably be presented when his doctrine is realized by the sudden destruction of this world:

A small bright spot will first appear in the east, which will gradually expand as it approaches the earth. By and by, a small cloud will appear before the luminous ball, and between it and the earth. On this cloud will be seen the Son of Man, standing erect, his figure plainly visible to the spectators on the earth. At the sound of the trumpet (or some other signal,) the bright spot having gradually illumined the whole heavens, the righteous dead shall rise from their resting place, and the risen and the living saints shall together be caught up and meet the Saviour in the air, when they will be instantly changed and clothed with immortality. The Saviour will then present them to the Father, whose presence is denoted by this luminous mass, perfect, without spot or wrinkle. The Father will then give the saints, by the marriage covenant, as bride to the Son. They will then be constituted the New Jerusalem, and, together with the Saviour, will descend to the earth, which, during their absence, has been purified, and the wicked burned up, where the saints will dwell with Christ forever.

How to Beat a Wife.—The Editor of the Talladega (Ala.) Southerner, has found out a way to beat his wife in the kindest and most considerate manner. He has her mesmerized, and then flogs the operator for like vengeance! As feeling, &c., is transferred, she catches a kicking, and the world won't call the husband a